ABSTRACT

Random control voltages are applied to an oscillating circuit with an oscillation frequency control section from a noise generating circuit to generate random oscillation voltages which correspond to frequency signals from the oscillating circuit.   The random oscillation voltages are digitally converted at an A/D converter and input into a personal computer, where a given threshold value is defined to the amplitudes of the random oscillation voltages and numerals "0" and "1" are allotted to the random oscillation voltages on the magnitude relation between the threshold value and the amplitudes of the random oscillation voltages.   As a result, a binary random number relating to numerals "0" and "1" can be generated.